

Race Relations - 1929

Improvement of
NEW YORKKANSAS CITY MO TIMES
JULY 4, 1929... devices could legally be kept from
view of state highways.**How a Race Advances**

The conditions under which a race may advance are not essentially different from those which determine the progress of an individual. In each case there must be a display of capacity and initiative. No external force or agency governs the situation. It is strictly a matter for the person or the group to settle. Here, for example, is Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, who tells the National Education Association in its Atlanta meeting that education can be depended upon to solve America's so-called race problem. This leader of the Negro race sees the value of education for whites as for members of his own group.

It is a wholly sensible view, notwithstanding the fact that other influences must be considered in an issue of such proportions. But along with education of the right kind naturally go, or should go, a fair degree of economic well-being, a capacity for understanding and co-operation and a readiness to cultivate tolerance and good will. Dr. Moton, as the successor of Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee, has carried forward the practical and wisely conceived policies of that racial genius who sought, with a high degree of success, to impart to large numbers of his race the type of education best calculated to help them forward in the world.

With Washington, the question of rights as commonly agitated was a secondary matter. He saw that, whatever the race or social status, rights and justice probably would be accorded to the identical degree that a legitimate claim for them was set up. That claim best could be established through industry, honesty, thrift, racial pride, the doing of the practical, necessary thing close at hand, there by advancing in self-esteem and commanding the respect and confidence of others.

That is a counsel of patience, persistence and trust in the inherent sense of justice of all men. It is not easy to accept and naturally has encountered disagreement. It offers no shortcut to achievement which, unfortunately or not, is the condition under which the human system operates. Impatient people, wholly

irrespective of race, cannot accept such doctrine. Yet wisdom is justified of her children and time has already done much to vindicate these policies in relation to racial progress in America.

Norfolk Va. Ledger Dispatch

... quantity we remain unconscious.—Worcester Telegram.

DR. MORTON ON NEGRO RIGHTS

"Two races as ethnologically different as the negro and the white can live together side by side in amity if both are educated." Dr. Robert R. Morton of Tuskegee Institute told the National Education Association in convention at Atlanta. "In mutual forbearance" would be a more accurate description of the possible condition, perhaps. Interracial hostility due to differences of color and physiognomy; and assuredly it is unreasonable, in itself. It has been accompanied, in the case of interracial relations between negroes and whites, by differences of social and cultural standing. Thus it has had a basis which at least can be understood and accounted for independently of the historic circumstances which have

contributed so strongly to thwart efforts to break it down.

Raising the social and cultural level of negroes presumably would in fact help to relieve the tension between the races in certain particulars. It would remove from self-respecting colored people of light complexion, for instance, the temptation to "pass" for white; hence, it would diminish what whites consider a danger of racial intermingling. As a matter of justice alone equal opportunities in all respects, especially educational and economic, are heartily indorsed by all thoughtful and public-spirited whites. To assume that the result will be to remove or greatly reduce interracial friction, however, would seem to be greatly over-optimistic.—Waterbury American.

Ashville, N. C. Times

Kansas City, Mo. Times
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Two Views On Race Relations

ROBERT MOTON, Principal of Tuskegee Institute for Negroes, has one idea of equality for Negroes; the New York delegation to the Chicago meeting of the American Federation of Teachers has an idea entirely different.

Speaking before the National Education Association in Atlanta, Dr. Moton said that his people are not interested in what is usually called "social equality" but that they do desire equal opportunities in education and citizenship.

The New Yorkers ask for the abolition of separate schools for the races.

The two ethnologically different races can live side by side in amity, said Dr. Moton, provided both are educated.

This address by the Principal of Tuskegee recalls the address of his predecessor, Booker Washington, in the same city, in which Washington said that in social matters the races are as separate as the fingers of the hand, but that the races should work together on all common objectives, as the fingers work together.

The authors of the unusual resolution presented at Chicago rightly criticize the educational facilities provided for the colored people in many states. They propose the wrong remedy.

North Carolina has gone far in its educational program for Negroes, farther than many other Southern states. But this state has not yet supplied equal opportunities for all the white children, much less for the colored children.

The progress that has been made, however, in the building of schoolhouses in this state for Negroes and in training their teachers is a manifestation of a purpose which some day will be achieved in adequate education of the Negro race for citizenship.

How a Race Advances

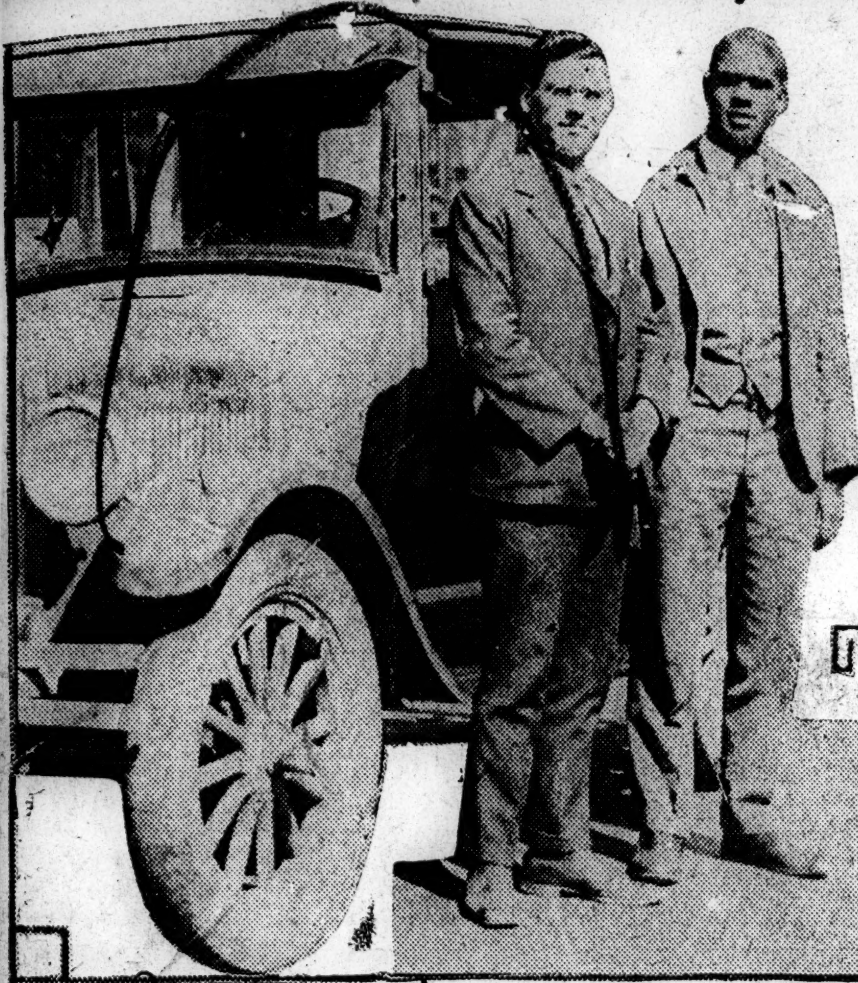
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Lecturers and the Car Which they Use



to the commission, is much more in- American history, which, accord- ing to the Commission, is much more interesting than is generally sup- posed. It is believed that such a study will be helpful to the children of both races, promoting more intelligent and objective attitudes on the one side and developing wholesome pride of race on the other. The commission asks the cooperation of high school principals and teachers, and also in- vites correspondence from pupils who may be interested.

"RACE RELATIONS" ESSAY PRIZE WON BY TEXAS WOMAN

The Commission on Interracial Co- operation Monday announced that Evelyn Boindexter, of San Houston, Texas, had won first prize in its annual south-wide con- test for papers on "Justice in Race Relations."

The first prize was \$100. The sec- ond prize of \$50 went to Neal Hugh- ley, student of Morehouse col- lege, in Atlanta.

Holland King, of Henderson-Brown college, Arkadelphia, Ark., won the third prize of \$25.

The commission announced that every state in the south and 43 dif- ferent institutions were represented. Favorable comment was made on the high order of many of the papers sub- mitted.

Officials of the interracial commis- sion expressed themselves as well pleased with the result of the con- test, the purpose of which was to focus the attention of college students upon the improvement of interracial conditions in the southern states.

It was stated that a similar proj- ect probably would be conducted dur- ing the next school year.

INTERRACIAL COMMIS- SION TO GIVE \$200 IN HIGH SCHOOL PRIZES

The Commission on Interracial Co- operation, with headquarters at 40 Palmer Building, Atlanta, Ga., an- nounces the offer of a cash prize of \$100 for the high school pupil submitting the best paper on "America's Tenth Man," and a prize of like amount for the school making the best use of the Commission's "Tenth Man" project. The contest is na- tional in scope and all pupils of high schools and junior high schools are eligible to compete. It closes April 1, 1930. A 5,000-word pamphlet of source material has been prepared by the Commission and will be furnished free to any one interested, together with full information as to the conditions of the contest.

The announced purpose of these prizes is to encourage as widely as possible the study of the Negro's part

in American history, which, accord- ing to the Commission, is much more interesting than is generally sup- posed. It is believed that such a study will be helpful to the children of both races, promoting more intelligent and objective attitudes on the one side, and developing wholesome pride of race on the other. The Commission asks the cooperation of high school principals and teachers, and also in- vites correspondence from pupils who may be interested.

Party of Tourists Returns From Trip

Inter-racial Group Plans Visit to Europe Next Year

The American party of tourists, under direction of Paul E. Baker, returned Friday from Europe on the steamship France, after a stay of two months in Holland, Germany, Bel- gium and France. The eighteen members of the group included teachers, business and professional people.

The high point of the trip was a youth conference at the old German castle at Freusberg on the Seig. Gathered here were 150 young peo- ple representing twenty nationalities. The conference was in German and English. A half-day was given to problems of the Negro in the U. S. discussed by various members of the American party.

There were also conference meet- ings in Europe. On the way over such problems were discussed as: "The Map of Europe," "Reparations and War Debts," "The Far East," "The League of Nations and the World Court" and "The Near East." On the return an effort was made to pool impressions and to arrive at a sympathetic and comprehensive point of view relative to European peoples. Such problems were discussed as: "The War Situation," "The Problem of the Negro in Europe," "The Indus- trial Situation," "The Aesthetic Ele- ment," "The Position of Women," "The Youth Movement," "Religion in Europe."

Members of the party were as fol- lows: Miss Edith E. Baker, instruc- tor in public school music, Fisk Uni- versity; Miss Sadie Daniels, teacher of European history, Dunbar High School, Washington; Mrs. John E. Ford, Bethel Institutional Church, Jacksonville, Fla.; Miss Gertrude E. Gamlin, girl reesrve secretary, Y. W. C. A., Indianapolis; Miss Irene Har- ris, industrial secretary, Y. W. C. A., Indianapolis; Miss Mabel C. Haw-

kins, teacher of home economics, pub- lic school system, Atlantic City; Miss Essie McHendon, secretary to Mc- Hendon Funderal Company, Wash- ington; Miss Marguerite C. Penny- packer, executive secretary Wodlawn Social Center, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Clemence A. Greene, pharmacist, Cleveland; Miss M. Vernon Sinkford, teacher of English, Bluefield High School, Bluefield, W. Va.; M. J. Tay- lor, rancher and business man, Hous- ton, Tex.; Miss Molly J. Taylor, stu- dent, Fisk University; Miss Mildred DeJ. Thomas, Jacksonville; George H. Walker, public school teacher, Cleveland; Miss Edwina M. Wright, teacher of household arts, Sumner High School, St. Louis; Miss Willie A. Zeigler, teacher of English, Ed- ward Waters College, Jacksonville and Clemence A. Green.

Prof. J. E. Matthews, secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and Chaplain Baker will conduct an in- terracial group to Europe next July and August. The group is to be lim- ited to fifty, half colored and half white, half men and half women.

The group will visit England, Bel- gium, Holland, Germany, Poland and Russia. Serious study will be made of the people and conditions in the various countries. A special study will be made of Soviet Russia. The Passion Play will be included in the itinerary.

Richard Hurst Hill and Ivan S. Parboosingh, Harvard law students, who lectured throughout the South for the American Friends Service Commit- tee of Philadelphia. They traveled in the South and addressed over 10,000 people in 120 addresses, aside from holding over 200 conferences. The dis- tance covered was over 3,800 miles, carrying them through the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and West Virginia. They were speaking in the interest of world peace and interracial amity. Mr. Parboosingh is an East Indian.

John J. Egan, John Hope, David Jones, M. Ashby Jones, Edwin Mims, Miss Florence M. Reed, E. Marvir Underwood and C. B. Wilmer.

FORM INTER-RACIAL BODY Offers \$200 in Prizes For High School Essay

ATLANTA, July 11 — (AP) — The commission of Inter-Racial Coopera- tion, a Southwide organization founded in Atlanta in 1919 to abolish inter-racial friction and to improve condition of negroes in the South, has been incorporated under the laws of Georgia.

Thirteen Southern states are rep- resented in the list of incorporators, which number 94. The commission's work has attracted wide attention. Its methods of inter-racial adjust- ment having been adopted in other sections of the United States and in South Africa.

Dr. W. C. Jackson, of Greensboro, N. C., was elected president at a call- ing meeting of incorporators. Other officers named were: Vice presidents, Dr. R. B. Moton, of Tuskegee, Ala., and R. M. King, of Atlanta; execu- tive director and acting treasurer, Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, and secretary, Emly H. Clay, of Atlanta.

The board of directors includes the first four officers and Bishop W. B. Beauchamp, Plato T. Durham, Mrs.

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Georgia
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Improvement of
**MRS. AMES GETS
INTERRACIAL POST;
TO RESIDE HERE**

Constitution
Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, of Georgetown, Texas, former president of the Texas League of Women Voters, has accepted the directorship of women's work on the Commission of Interracial Co-operation, it was announced Saturday at the commission's headquarters here. In addition to her duties with the general commission, Mrs. Ames also will act as an advisor to local and state interracial groups.

With her mother and three children Mrs. Ames will remove from Georgetown to Atlanta soon to take up her new duties here.

Mrs. Ames is widely known over Texas and generally over the south. For many years she was a suffrage leader in her home state and has been active identified with the interracial movement since its inception in her state in 1922.

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Improvement of
**SOUTHERN SCHOOL
HONORS EX-SLAVE**

Baton Rouge, La.
Baton Rouge, La. (ANP)—The flag at Louisiana State University dropped at half-mast Saturday marking the passing of Jefferson Davis Wilson, slave, waiter, bootblack, valet and "gentlemen's gentleman" in the university barracks for 65 years.

The old Negro, who claimed 97 full years of living, was affectionately known to the thousands who have attended the university in the past half century as "L. S. U.'s oldest alumnus." A full military detachment from the university regiment accompanied Jeff to his grave, with a rifle volley and taps sounded at his last resting place.

Jeff had been with the university in four locations "since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," according to the president. An immense floral offering from the faculty covered his body in his little home near the campus prior to the funeral. He was named after the president of the confederacy, in whose family he was born in bondage.

Louisiana

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Mississippi.

Improvement NEGROES ARE ORGANIZED

Same Committee of One Hundred

In Mississippi to Aid Race.

LAUREL, Miss., Sept. 9.—The committee of 100 of the state of Mississippi, an organization composed of leading negroes throughout the state and which has as its purpose "for the general improvement of the conditions of the colored people," recently named its newly elected members of the board of directors, namely: D. H. Hair, Laurel, chairman; W. B. Jackson, Booneville; B. F. Ford, New Albany; J. H. Mosley, Natchez; A. C. Oliver, Markdale; W. W. Philips, Roscius; M. J. Bryant, Brookhaven; Rev. R. W. Demas, Gloster; Z. E. Moman, Jackson; Isaac Thomas, Beaumont; S. L. High, Canton; Rev. L. Beard, Hattiesburg; G. Hardaway, Hattiesburg; P. S. Bowler, Alcorn; J. T. Hall, Gulfport; C. H. Wilkes, Greenwood; E. P. Booze, Mound Bayou; J. R. Ramsey, Holly Springs; G. W. Williams, Durant; H. J. Hughes, Columbus; L. B. Lawrence, Utica; E. W. Merrick, Vicksburg; S. W. Miller, Jackson; Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Jackson.

The late Isaiah T. Montgomery, founder of Mound Bayou, and who was considered a leading negro of the country, was among the founders of the organization and helped to construct a foundation upon which the executive committee has been building for the good of both races in Mississippi. The executive committee includes J. E. Johnson, Dr. D. W. Sherrod, T. J. Harris, M. M. Hubert, W. H. Smith and A. J. Finch.

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Improvement of
ENCOURAGING INTER-RACIAL GOODWILL

A young man of the Negro racial group is held in the Knox county jail on a felony charge. His accuser told of having been robbed on a certain date, but the accused young fellow offered an alibi, declaring that he was in Richmond, Kentucky on that date and had business transactions with a prominent white man at the time in question. The Negro was a stranger, without friends either here or in the Kentucky city. The busy manager of the Richmond telephone office had no particular interest in the Negro who came into his office to place a long distance call. He was only one of many who transact such business there. But Mr. Harris, for that is the name of the white Kentuckian, is a humanitarian. His interest in a poor Negro does not stop with taking his money for phone service. When he was appealed to in an effort to have him come before the Knoxville court and corroborate the statement of the accused man that he was in the Kentucky city on the day in question, he willingly and promptly tossed aside his affairs and, riding the major portion of a night, was here in behalf of the Negro. In clear and certain tones he told of the man having been in his office at the time his accuser charged him with having committed the crime.

Men the type of Mr. Harris go to make up the effective inter-racial committees that are functioning in such an excellent manner throughout the south and serving to create and strengthen good will between the races. It was not a matter of racial inter-mingling that caused the busy telephone company manager to drop his affairs in the middle of the week and ride more than a hundred miles in an effort to prevent the punishment of an innocent man. His act was motivated wholly by a spirit of fairness and justice toward a human being and he is deserving of the highest praise. Big corporations like the telephone company with which he is connected will continue to succeed in their effort to have the good will of the public in general as long as they have officials the type of Manager Harris, at Richmond, Ky., and Manager Frank Garratt, at Knoxville, Tenn., and the efforts of those leaders of both races, who are desirous of bringing about an amicable adjustment of any problem that may confront them, will be strengthened because of the fair and humanitarian spirit exhibited by such men as these.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
Sunday, October 20, 1929

BACK INTER-RACIAL PLAN

Committee of Club to Aid in Distribution of Literature.

Plans to make Memphis the center for the distribution of inter-racial literature are being made by the inter-racial committee of the Nineteenth Century Club, with Miss Frances C. Church as chairman. Hardwig Peres, S. M. Williamson, John R. Flippin, F. M. Crump, Mrs. Bolton Smith, Mrs. J. F. Farnsworth, the Rev. A. B.

Curry and Lloyd T. Blinford are among the Memphians who have approved of the movement.

Each delegate to the American Bar Association meeting here this week will be supplied with a copy of the literature, prepared by Dr. Briggs.

Tennessee

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Texas.

Improvement of
**Texas Commission
Selects Woods As
State Director**

TEXAS LEADERS PLAN FOR BETTER RELATIONS

#128/29
**State Interracial Commis-
sion Holds Interesting
Annual Meeting**

Dallas, Texas.—Prof. R. M. Woods, former teacher of sociology in San Houston State Teachers College at Huntsville, has accepted the position of state director for the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation, according to an announcement by Dr. W. P. Meroney, chairman of the commission, at the annual meeting held here last week. Prof. Woods succeeds Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of Georgetown, who last spring was called from the state directorship to become director of woman's work for the general inter-racial commission, with headquarters in Atlanta.

Mr. Woods is a native of Texas, having been born and reared on a farm in Newton County. After graduating at Sam Houston College at Huntsville and Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tenn., he taught in the public schools of Texas and Louisiana and then was called to teach sociology in his alma mater. There he became deeply interested in the race problem and has successfully conducted race relations courses in which a total of a thousand students have been enrolled.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 21.—The state committee on Interracial Cooperation has just held in the First Methodist Church, this city, one of the best annual meetings in its history. Nearly a hundred members were present and among the subjects discussed by white and colored leaders were the problems of Negro education, health, transportation, housing, economic status, protection in the courts, the promotion of interracial good will, etc. Representing the colored group on the program were President W. R. Banks of Prairie View College, who stressed the great need of education for the Negro masses and for the development among them of productive skill; Dr. M. W. Dogan, president of Wiley College, who reported improvement in transportation facilities; Miss Annie Mae Mathis of the state department of health, who reported on the work of her department; and Dr. J. H. Lovell, formerly of Houston, now pastor of Central Methodist Church. Jackson, Miss., who talked on the

problem of the Negro's economic future. Music was rendered by a chorus of 60 singers, led by Prof. A. S. Jackson, musical director of Booker Washington High school, Dallas.

Of the 16 directors chosen the following were elected from the colored group: Dr. M. W. Dogan, Prof. W. R. Banks, R. S. Smith, R. L. Hamilton, Mrs. D. M. Mason, Mrs. J. B. Covington, Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson and Mrs. A. V. West. Dr. W. P. Meroney was re-elected chairman of the commission, Mrs. J. L. Brock and Mrs. D. M. Mason vice chairmen and W. R. Banks secretary.

Prof. R. M. Woods, interracial director for Texas, announced that his plans for the coming year included the effort to place race relations courses in all the colleges of the state; to secure the appointment of race relations committees by chambers of commerce and other civic bodies; to extend the Boy Scout movement among Negroes; and, if possible, to have one sermon on race relations delivered in every pulpit in Texas during the year.

The meeting was given eight or ten columns of space in the local papers and both the News and the Journal commented favorably upon the commission's work.

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Improvement of ACTIVITIES OF INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEES.

Sent Out Under the Auspice of the Virginia Interracial Committee

The Newsletter seems to meet a real need. Busy committeemen take time to write up their work to keep it together.

Richmond Committee, with all civic bodies and the press opposed the recent "Segregation Ordinance," doubting its constitutionality, soon to be tested and the wisdom of trying to settle this problem by ordinance.

Scouting among Negro boys is now being conducted by the organization in more than a dozen Southern cities. Co-operation of white friends needed.

Meetings—South Carolina holds Annual Meeting at Columbia, April 6, theme "Health;" State Executive Committee: Virginia, Richmond, April 9; North Carolina, Greensboro, April 10; Florida, Jacksonville, met March 12.

Thirty-eight thousands students and faculty members in Virginia Universities and colleges in February participated in discussions of Race Relations presented by speakers from our Commission.

National Negro Health Week, March 21-April 7, gives emphasis to this important subject, encouraged by Health Departments, Chambers of Commerce and newspapers—much of effort being directed through rural schools.

Archdeacon Russell, of Lawrenceville, Va., and President John M. Gandy, of Petersburg, both members of our Interracial Committee, have recently been highly honored by the Harmon Foundation.

North Carolina Division of Church Women recently held its Annual State Meeting dealing with the problem of "Recreation." The chairman is Miss Clara Cox, of High Point. Miss Katherine Hawes, of Richmond, widely known throughout the South in religious, social and educational affairs, has accepted the Chairmanship of the Virginia Woman's Division.

Fairwold"—South Carolina's Industrial Home for Negro girls, dedicated a modern building on land given by the Episcopal Church just outside Columbia; the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of South Carolina with the co-operation of the Inter-racial Commission and others raising \$10,000.

A study of tax-supported institutions for Negroes in Guilford County, N. C., is being made by their Inter-racial Committee under the direction of the Department of Sociology of the State College.

In a certain county hog cholera was bringing heavy loss to its more than 800 Negro farmers. Having no Negro farmer agent they did not know they could call on the white farmer agent for inoculation. These facts were brought out in a recent county Inter-racial meeting. In the future the rural Negro church will attempt to get this information to the farmers.

North Carolina Baptist Convention has recently appointed a Committee of fifteen to be known as the Baptist Inter-racial Commission. This is a fresh endorsement by a great denomination of the Inter-racial plan of building good will. It is hoped that other denominations will follow their example.

The women of Jacksonville, Fla., and Newport News, Va., have made recent beginnings toward local Interracial work.

State Y. M. C. A's in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina are trying to meet some of the character-building needs of Negro boys through Older Boys' Conferences. The impact of such work should be felt in the future leadership of the race.

In a small town the Episcopal Men's Club is studying ways to improve race conditions and relations locally.

Danville is getting a fresh start with its committee including the county. Dr. J. M. Shelburne, Col. A. B. Carrington, Rev. G. W. Goode and others are leading.

Virginia

Meetings, Conferences, etc.
INTER-RACIAL MEETING

The State Inter-racial Commission convened Tuesday of last week at the Y. M. C. A. building and the attendance was increased over last year's attendance by a good margin. A number of out-of-town people attended the meeting and a number of local people who are doing social service work.

These meetings are kept up from year to year and are productive of much good. They are a means through which a better understanding of the aims and attitudes of the leading members of each group can be expressed. Much good has been accomplished through the means of these meetings. They have proved their worth and won a permanent place in our social economy.

An understanding of the feelings, the aims and ambitions of the Negro by the white man is important in arriving at any appreciation of his situation and an estimate of the probabilities ahead of him.

It has been a patent fact for a long time that a real and actual understanding could only be approached through a means of mutual and sympathetic contact. The Inter-racial Commission furnishes the opportunity for this contact and fills a long-felt need.

While, in a limited way, this contact is confined to the few whose conversion or partial conversion has caused them to become willing to face the truth, it is, nevertheless, a means of hope and encouragement.

Social problems yield more readily to this type of effort than to agitation. Its educative aspect is the feature and this has been the missing link in the chain of circumstances involving efforts at the solution of the social problems of the South.

The white man has claimed to know the Negro. In turn the Negro has claimed to know the white man. Their knowledge of each other's attitudes has been gained from incidents of a public or a private nature and it has been mostly assumption. Their attitudes have been the consequent outgrowth of much false assumption and mutual prejudice has been the result. The inter-racial efforts are educative and sympathetic in their nature and they must accomplish permanent good.

INTERRACIAL MEETING CONSIDERS HEALTH AND EDUCATION--FUTURE BRIGHT, SAY SPEAKERS

Reporter
The annual meeting of the State Inter-racial Commission opened in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. building, 19th Street near Sixth Avenue Tuesday morning. In the absence of the state chairman, Dr. D. H. Ogden, Dr. J. S. Lambert from the state department of education in Montgomery presided. Mr. James D. Burton, inter-racial secretary, of Oakdale, Tenn., delivered his annual address in which it was stated that conditions were decidedly better for the races in the South and great improvements had been made in many directions. In the absence of the re-

conference, among whom were Dr. R. T. Pollard of Selma University; Mrs. R. R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute; Mr. T. M. Campbell, farm demonstration director, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Augusta Deace Zuber; Mr. E. Julius Williams, Anniston, Ala.; Mrs. C. W. Brooks, Dr. F. A. Sumner, Talladega College, and Mr. F. A. Robb of the University of London. Among some of those present from over the state were Prof. W. H. Carter, treasurer of Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. E. C. Roberts, Tuskegee Institute; Prof. H. L. Goins; L. A. VanHoose, and E. S. Smith of Tuscaloosa, Rev. C. W. Williams, Montgomery, Ala., and Mr. H. S. O'Rourke of Tuscaloosa.

An interesting discussion ensued following a complimentary expression on the Industrial High School by Dr. J. S. Lambert of the State Department. Dr. Lambert attempted a comparison with accredited high schools he had visited and the Industrial High School. His compliment was that the Industrial High School was doing a more creditable work and had more efficient teachers than the institution he referred to. An encouraging note was sounded when it was stated that the State Board of Education had arranged to carry on a seven months school in every county in the state, and many counties were taking advantage of this while some others were operating a nine months school. All the officers were re-elected and a committee on finance was appointed. Among some of those engaged in the meeting in Birmingham were Dr. E. C. Lawrence, Mrs. Pauline Fletcher, Mrs. C. S. Griscomb and Editor Oscar W. Adams. Dr. Franklin C. Nichols of New York City was present.

cording secretary, Dr. E. T. Belsaw, Prof. J. F. Drake, president of A. and M. Institute, Normal, Ala., served in that position. The meeting took the form of a forum and used most of its time on the educational facilities and health conditions in the State of Alabama. It was President J. F. Drake of A. & M. College, and President H. Councill Trenholm of the State Normal School, together with Dr. J. S. Lambert, who expressed the thought that the state department was in earnest about eradicating ignorance in Alabama and had started out in the right direction to accomplish its work. Quite a few individuals addressed the

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California.

Meetings, Conferences, etc., LEON WHITTAKER SPEAKS AT INTER-RACIAL MEETING

An inter-racial meeting held in the Social Hall of the First Congregational Church, Pasadena, on Thursday evening, was entertained by a program of Negro music and song under the direction of Mrs. D. W. Phelps, chairman of the Negro Commission of the Pasadena Council of Inter-racial Relations.

Business and professional men of Pasadena, represented by Revs. John H. Lewis, D. W. Carter, L. W. Moore and Attorney C. Phillips, delivered three-minute talks.

The address of the evening was delivered by Attorney Leon Whittaker of Los Angeles. Mr. Whittaker spoke on the subject: "A Rational Starting Point for the Betterment of Race Relations." In the course of a thoughtful and well reasoned address he showed how the Negro was today the victim of unreasonable prejudices in all walks of life, and, by illustrations, indicated that neither education, politics, economics or religion will eradicate race hatred. "We must begin with our individual minds," the speaker admonished, "before we can ever hope to rid ourselves of prejudices."

Whittaker was introduced to the audience by Mr. James W. McGregor.

Race Relations-1929

Delaware

Meetings, Conferences, etc.
EVERY EVENING
WILMINGTON, DEL.

JAN 28 1929

RACE RELATIONS IS CONFERENCE TOPIC

in race relationships, at which time, Dr. J. R. Brown, of Ezion M. E. Church, and other Negroes were engaged to speak.

"You would be interested to know," he said, "how we, as white people, approach the study of the Negro, as I am sure we would be interested to know how you study the question of ourselves in the light of inter-racial relationship." He then told how he had reviewed Negro history to his own people.

EVERY EVENING
WILMINGTON, DEL.

White, Negro Speakers
Talk on Subject at St.
Peter's M. E. Church.

JAN 26 1929

TO HOLD CONFERENCE ON RACE RELATIONS

"Looking for the virtues in and studying the history of other races, rather than looking for the weaknesses in them," was the keynote of an informal conference on race relations, held last night in St. Peter's Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighth and Grant Ave.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Epworth League of St. Peter's Church, and was presided

by the Rev. Daniel Lyman Ridout, pastor. The purpose of the meeting, he stated, was not to discuss the topic of the evening, "Understanding Between Racial Groups," at long range, but to have a practical demonstration of inter-racial good will. The principal speaker will be the Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Butler, of Chicago, secretary of the Colored Work of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Other speakers were: Miss Elizabeth De Maris, of the Wesley Community Center; Mrs. Mary Henry Whitten, secretary of the Committee on Inter-racial and International Relations of the Wilmington Council of Churches, and Horace M. White, of Grace M. E. Church, representing the Wilmington District Epworth League organization. Dr. Joseph R. Russo, Italian physician, and Edward Cannon, Jewish representative, who were also scheduled to speak, were not present.

Under the auspices of the Epworth League of St. Peter's M. E. Church, Eighth street and Grant Ave., a discussion on "Understanding Between Racial and National Groups" will be held in that church tomorrow night, beginning at 7.30. The principal speaker will be the Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Butler, secretary of the Colored Work of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Chicago, Illinois. Other speakers will be Horace M. White, of Grace M. E. Church, who will tell of the efforts of that organization to develop more sympathetic understanding between race groups, and Dr. Joseph R. Russo, prominent Italian physician, who will review the accomplishments of his race in city life.

Miss De Maris gave an account of some of her experiences in creating a spirit of friendliness particularly among the Polish girls of the Wesley Center for other race groups. Some of them, she said, had had no contact with Negro children and considered the people of that group objectionable until they were thrown in contact on the playground at Eden Park in the Summer of 1927. This incident led to a series of parties that were held jointly between the two groups, she said.

Mr. White, outlined the activities of the Wilmington District mid-Winter Epworth League Institute, of the Wilmington Conference. Last year, he stated, a study course was conducted

The Rev. D. L. Ridout to
Preside at St. Peter's
Conference.

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Miss Elizabeth DeMaris, of the Wesley Community Center, will relate some of her experiences in inter-racial adventures, and Edward Cannon will represent the Jewish element.

The Rev. Daniel Lynam Ridout, pastor of St. Peter's Church, will preside. The Epworth League organizations of Ezion and Haven M. E. Churches will unite in the service, and will make musical contributions to the program. Miss Lillian Morris will be the pianist.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Solving America's Race Problem

By WALTER WHITE

THE most significant gesture ever made in these United States toward solution of the race problem in America occurred at Washington in December. For the first time representatives of the most conservative groups met with those whose stand on the race problem is much further toward the left. For three and a half days the Right and the Left, and those between the two extremes, from the North and from the South, whites and Negroes, discussed aspects of race relations in a manner which varied from extreme caution to complete frankness.

Very little, if anything, new was said either in the formal speeches or the discussions. That, however, is not to be wondered at when one considers the vast number of printed and spoken words which have surrounded the race problem for three centuries. The significance of this discussion can best be seen by a casual glance at the list of those who attended the National Interracial Conference. There were representatives of the Federal Children's Bureau, the Interracial Commission, the United States Department of Labor, the Rosenwald, Phelps Stokes, and Milbank Memorial Funds, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, and the Russell Sage Foundation; representatives of Catholic and Protestant churches, organizations such as the National Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, college presidents from North and South. All shades of opinion were represented and there was evinced a genuine desire on the part of most of those present to know the facts.

The subjects discussed are on the program of every conference of this sort—recreation, education, industry, agriculture, housing, health, law enforcement, citizenship, and topics of like nature. As attendance was confined to those actually working in these various fields, the limitation resulted in expert discussion in the main instead of the usual Fourth of July oratory. This condition had further been insured by the fact that the conference itself had been preceded by nearly two years of preparation and by a full year of careful research done by an excellent research committee of which Graham R. Taylor was chairman and Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, formerly editor of *Opportunity*, was secretary.

The range of information and of honesty in presenting material reached its highest point in the address toward the end of the conference by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois of the *Crisis*; the nadir in casuistic defense of exclusion of Negroes from labor unions by a representative of the American Federation of Labor. This spokesman for organized labor, John P. Frey, unfortunately, spoke at an evening meeting—the one serious mistake made by the program makers;

had he been on a morning or afternoon program there would have been opportunity given the audience to puncture some of his assertions. The nature of his address can best be shown by considering his justification of exclusion of Negroes from labor unions on the ground that where the economic interests of white and Negro labor clashed, the federation had considered the "practical" interest of the federation and excluded the Negro. "Unskilled labor must become skilled before it can gain rights," he declared; union labor keeps the Negro out of the skilled trades—and a spokesman of the A. F. of L. calmly faces an intelligent audience and coolly justifies to his own satisfaction such a course.

Of far different character was the address of Dr. Du Bois at the next to the last meeting of the conference. Ruthlessly and with unanswerable logic Dr. Du Bois emphasized the futility of applying surface panaceas to specific evils arising out of the race problem when such application does not go to the root of the whole question. "A disfranchised working class in modern industrial civilization," he declared, "is worse than helpless. It is a menace not simply to itself but to every group in the community. It will suffer in health, it will be compelled to be ignorant, it will work on the lowest industrial plane, it will live in poverty, it will be the plaything of mobs, and it will be insulted by caste restrictions. No amount of good-will on the part of philanthropists or on the part of the ordinary citizen will change these facts."

The effect upon the section of the country where Negro disfranchisement is rife and upon the United States as a whole was clearly set forth. Dr. Du Bois had no illusions that free access to the ballot box would solve all of the Negro's problems any more than it has solved the problems of white workers. Such denial, however, he pointed out, had the effect already quoted, had made democracy for the Negro impossible, and in turn made democracy unattainable for all of America.

Dr. Du Bois's address was received in various ways both by the white as well as the Negro members of the audience. Next to me sat a young white Southerner who replied, when I asked him if any whites had commented on Dr. Du Bois's address, "What is there for them to say?" Two of the Negroes who commented were religiously minded individuals. One of them adroitly hinted that it was easy for one to criticize from afar. The other counseled caution, evoking memories of the post-Civil War era when "federal bayonets were unsuccessfully used to get the ballot for the Negro." To this waving of the bloody shirt another Negro, James Weldon Johnson, pointed out succinctly that it was absurd to talk of bayonets. He cited the instance of Negroes in El Paso, Texas, who had, through the National Asso-

ciation for the Advancement of Colored People, carried to the United States Supreme Court and won in that tribunal a decision which ended disfranchisement through the so-called white Democratic primary. Mr. Johnson cited other cases in Florida, Arkansas, and Virginia where similar legal steps had been taken, successfully for the Negroes' case, and pointed out that no race riots or other clashes had followed such action.

And so throughout the conference the discussion varied from scientific discussions of Negro health by Dr. Louis I. Dublin and by Dr. Raymond Pearl of the Negro's biological superiority in six of nine characteristics over the whites, all the way to the realm of purely emotional reactions to the Negroes' problems. Dr. Herbert Adolphus Miller of Ohio State University pointed out some of the harmful effects of pseudo-science in the attitude expressed by America toward the Negro; Dr. Thorsten Sellin of the University of Pennsylvania showed how most of the criminal statistics regarding the Negro were worse than useless. Negro educators in various fields of education ranging from the purely industrial type to that of highest education told of their efforts to move the mountains of ignorance which oppression and inertia had heaped upon the Negro's shoulders. And through it all there ran a note of sincerity and good humor which marked a great advance over the purely bombastic agitation and recrimination which has unfortunately characterized discussions of the race problems in past years.

A significant and encouraging situation greeted the close of the conference. The meeting as a whole had been sponsored by sixteen national organizations interested directly or indirectly in the problem of race relations. Because of the careful planning and the intelligence of most of the discussions, it was inevitable that there should be those who wished to see the conference made a permanent organization. The committee on future plans, however, recommended that the conference, having done its work, disband and not bring into existence another organization. This was done and the National Interracial Conference, upon publication of its report of the proceedings and of the report of the findings committee, will come to an end within a few weeks.

If any individual or individuals can be singled out for praise, the one most responsible for the success is Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation. With infinite tact, good humor, and wisdom, she served as chairman. She and Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, as secretary, did a vast amount of the preparation for the conference. The success of their efforts marks a new development of the race problem in the nearer approach to unity of purpose and effort against specific evils, and in taking discussion of this most difficult of American problems out of the realm of hysteria and conjecture into the clear light of scientific and factual approach toward problems which hitherto have seemed unsolvable.

ANOTHER INTER-RACIAL CONFERENCE

A FEW days ago another Inter-racial conference was held in Washington, D. C. Such conferences are getting more and more frequent, and doubtless they do some good. At this last conference, however, we cannot see that anything was brought out that merited its being held. Reports leaking out from the closed conference revealed the following disclosures:

That the Negro is not more criminal than other races.

That the Negro's life expectancy is increasing.

That Negroes are poorly educated in Georgia and other southern states.

That Trades Unions handicap the Negro's progress in skilled trades.

That recreational segregation prevails in northern cities.

That the voteless class is a menace to the race.

That the races are welded by mutual needs.

All of this information is about as old as Methuselah. Almost any Negro high school pupil is acquainted with these facts.

The other day, J. M. Barrie, the noted English writer, in explaining why he never went anywhere these days said people discussed the same things they have always discussed, just more or less interestingly. This applies as well to these numerous conferences. Amid great publicity, the authorities hold long sessions and then arrive at conclusions that almost every intelligent person has reached. It may be valuable for prominent Negroes and whites to sit down and discuss the race's problems occasionally, but for the sake of novelty, we would like to see the old wine in new bottles for a change.

SOME TRUTHS RECOGNIZED.

Commenting upon the outcome of the Washington Interracial Conference, the editor of the Nation emphasized the most amazing advance made in discussing the problem by speakers of both races, and above all the clear-cut recognition of the truth "that the only way to solution of the problem lies through full citizenship for the Negro and complete racial equality throughout the land." The Nation, which is edited by Oswald Garrison Villard, added significantly, "We have not in recent years reported anything more encouraging than this conference. And no feature was more gratifying than the outspokenness and courage of the Southern white men who contributed of their knowledge and understanding to its deliberations."

In another part of the same issue, Walter White had an article dealing with the conference, which he considered the most

economic interests of white and Negro labor clashed, the federation had considered the "practical" interest of that body and excluded the Negro. He declared that "unskilled labor must become skilled before it can gain rights." As union labor keeps the Negro out of the skilled trades, this declaration was tantamount to notice that this policy is to be permanent.

The question of disfranchisement was discussed without gloves by Dr. DuBois, who steadfastly maintained that "a disfranchised working class in modern industrial civilization is worse than helpless."

All in all, the conference has led to fuller and clearer understanding of the fundamental issues at stake and the remedies needed to bring and opportunity for all races, about equality of citizenship

significant gesture ever made in this country toward the solution of the race problem. For the first time, the representatives of the most conservative groups met with those further advanced. Despite the fact that very little, if anything, new was said, there was evidence of a genuine desire to get at the facts. All shades of opinion were voiced by the representatives of many national organizations interested in race matters, church organizations and college presidents from both sections.

The lowest point of the conference was struck in the casuistic defence made by a representative of the American

Federation of labor, in upholding the exclusion of Negroes from labor unions. His justification was based on the ground, that where the eco-

Race Relations - 1929

Meetings, Conferences, etc. RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, has been designated as "Race Relations Sunday." On that day there will be an interchange of pulpits between colored and white ministers, the importance of cordial interracial relations will be stressed, and the public will be impressed with the importance of contributing something toward friendly relationships between the races.

If the race question is to be solved, the church will have a greater part in the solution of it than any other agency. The church has done more than its share in the development of kindly feelings toward us through its charities and benevolences, its missionary and educational programs, its kindly offices of mediation and constructive measures for our protection and guidance.

To the mixed churches race relations Sunday will only serve to augment, to stimulate, to increase the good fellowship and mutual interest that has existed since prior to the civil war between the white and colored members of mixed churches and to a great degree also between churches and church bodies of separate races.

The cultivation of these relations, the interest and activities of the Federal Council of Churches, the ambition to become better acquainted on the part of both races, the urge for a Christian viewpoint of our problems all tend to show that the churches have continued not only their faith but their interest in us and that the church believes it has an important role in the settlement of these problems of racial concern, be they local, national or international. The good will obtained by the interchanged pulpits and the calling to the attention of the nation to these problems no doubt pays in renewed interest and zeal of those sincerely desiring a solution.

INTER-RACIAL LEADER TALKS TO CHURCHMEN

U. S. Lags Behind in Legal Protection

Lake Junaluska.—"America has led the world in a practical demonstration that the Negro is educable, but has lagged behind England in giving to the Negro justice in the courts of law and in developing his economic future," according to Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation at Atlanta, speaking to the school of missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in session here.

To a southerner of Virginia, Dr. James H. Dillard, according to Dr. Alexander, must go the credit for introducing into British possessions in Africa an educational system based on the work done in America. Dr. Dillard, as head of the Jeanes Slater board, a philanthropic foundation devoted to the promotion of our education in the South, was a member of the commission sent to Africa to develop an educational system for primitive peoples and laid out a system based on what has been done in the South.

EDUCATION IMPROVES BUT EVILS INCREASE

While America has showed stateship in the field of education, Dr. Alexander declared her standing was not so good in other fields and cited as examples lynchings, failure of juries to convict white men of crimes against Negro women, and attempted passage of laws in some states prohibiting our barber shops from serving white customers, making it illegal for men to work on construction jobs except in their own communities, and otherwise defining what jobs men may work at.

The speaker deplored the use of the race question to inflame public opinion. Both political parties did it, he said, and sometimes even in ecclesiastic controversies are made an issue when we do not belong in the question at all.

North Carolina was praised by Dr. Alexander for the progress it has made in education. During the past year North Carolina spent twice as much on education as on both races' education 25 years ago.

DISCOUNTS WHITE HOUSE TEA PARTY

Asked about Mrs. Hoover's entertainment of Mrs. Oscar DePriest, Dr. Alexander said he thought the only harm that might result from the incident was the political use which will be made of it by politicians of both races and parties. It will be unfortunate, he said, if politicians in the South yield to the temptation of making the Hoover dinner party a political issue of the next generation to the neglect of great political, economic and social questions which the country ought to be studying.

General

With reference to the White house incident Dr. Alexander said four things ought to be considered: (1) That Mrs. Hoover as a Quaker holds as part of her religion the equality of human beings; (2) as the wife of the president her guest list is largely automatic, she doesn't choose whom she shall entertain, and when the president of Liberia comes to America it is her duty to entertain him; (3) she did not invite anybody to meet the wife of the congressman who did not want to go, and (4) what she did has not changed any opinions in the South. It is significant only as politicians have tried to make it an issue when they should be discussing great matters of state. "No use to make a fuss about it," was his summing up of the matter.

Race Relations - 1929

Georgia

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Seeks Better Feeling Be- tween Races

The commission also informed the citizens that it was already investigating, or had investigated, instances which were brought to their attention yesterday, and that it would take steps to alleviate any injustice which might have been done.

Inter-racial Committee Given Hearing By Civil Service

Augusta, Oct. 11 - Appealing for improved relations between white and colored citizens in Augusta, a board of prominent citizens representing the Inter-racial Committee was given a hearing by the civil service commission yesterday at a meeting which resulted in promises by all present that they would make every effort to bring about more cordial relations and a better understanding, as well as "to assure equal justice for everyone."

Members of the Inter-racial committee recalled several instances of misunderstanding between Negroes and members of the police department, and said they believed that these differences would be adjusted. The committee was composed of John Sylvester, chairman, John Phinizy, Rev. Frederick E. Smith, W. H. Fleming, and Rev. Robert A. Barber.

Rev. Smith told the commission that this committee was carrying out the general policy of trying to adjust apparent differences between white and colored people in an amicable manner, and that the committee wants "fair play for all people of Augusta, white and colored." "We are not here to criticize," he explained; "we are merely trying to adjust what seems to be a bit of injustice brought about through lack of understanding and diplomacy."

Mr. Phinizy and other members of the committee explained in effect that "It is our purpose only to ask that the white people readjust these little differences with the Negroes, so that the colored race here might have the benefit of the law and justice as well as white people."

Chairman T. E. Maloney and other members of the civil service board assured the committee that while that official body has a very difficult and unenviable program of duties, that their efforts to assure justice for everyone, including colored people, would be increased.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Ministers Change Pulpits for Interracial Sunday

The seventh annual observance of racial relations Sunday was celebrated Sunday throughout Chicago by an interchange of pulpits of different race groups. Various talks, exercises and program were held by the visiting ministers and members of their congregations. Rev. Philip E. Gregory of Morgan Park Congregational church (white), addressed the congregation of the Michigan Ave. Congregational church on the life of Abraham Lincoln. One of the salient points of his talk was the reference to Lincoln's determination to sign the Emancipation proclamation notwithstanding the united opposition of his advisers. "I have promised my God I would do this thing," the great martyr stated.

Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, pastor of the Michigan Ave. Congregational church, addressed the Morgan Park Congregational church on "Bases of Christian Race Relationship," in which he asked for a truer appreciation of his people and for the abolishment of petty discriminations. He also spoke at the Warren Ave. Congregational church on "Possible Solutions of the Race Problem," presenting the solution of Ewing, Oldham, Archer and other students of the Race question.

Dr. Williams at Woodlawn

Sunday morning Dr. Williams occupied the pulpit at the Woodlawn

Baptist church, 6207 University Ave., while the pastor, Rev. Dr. Boynton, preached at Olivet. Mrs. Madeline Carter Hawkins, one of Olivet's sweetest singers, rendered several numbers at the Woodlawn church. She was accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Sallie Walker.

Dr. Williams, depicting the lives of great men, drawing his theme from the well-known Biblical parable of the potter and the clay, declared that great men do great things in a great way. "But after all," he said, "they are in the hands of God. God thinks first of the individual and has a plan and a purpose for each life," the minister said.

"Not only that, but God has a purpose for this great nation of ours," Dr. Williams continued. "We are making progress as Americans, but it should not make us giddy. And as to the different races on this earth, they can all live harmoniously in the world side by side. If all should resign themselves to the purposes of God there would be no animosity, no conflict. With each man and woman doing what God wanted him to do it would bring heaven to this earth. And frail human beings as we are we may stop the purposes of God in the earth," Dr. William declared.

Other churches and pastors taking part in the interchange of pulpits were as follows:

North Side		
Churches	Pastors	Time
Irving Park Methodist.....	Rev. H. M. Carroll.....	10:45 a. m.
First Methodist.....	Bishop Robert E. Jones.....	10:45 a. m.
Second German Baptist.....	Rev. H. B. Hawkins.....	10:45 a. m.
Rogers Park Baptist.....	Rev. G. McKay Miller.....	8:00 p. m.
Wayman A. E. E. Chapel.....	Rev. J. Pierce Newell.....	11:00 a. m.
Broadway Methodist.....	Rev. Carlyle F. Stewart.....	11:00 a. m.
West Side		
St. Paul's Presbyterian.....	Rev. Ralph W. Owens.....	11:15 a. m.
North Congregational, Oak Park.....	W. H. Bolton.....	7:00 p. m.
Park Center Methodist.....	Rev. D. Z. Jackson.....	11:00 a. m.
Temple Baptist.....	Rev. I. C. Nicholson.....	10:45 a. m.
Oak Park German Baptist.....	Rev. Robert E. Skelton.....	8:00 p. m.
Oak Park First Congregational.....	Rev. Albert L. Scott.....	7:30 p. m.
Original Providence Baptist.....	Rev. Steuart D. White.....	10:30 a. m.
St. Paul's Methodist.....	Rev. J. Wesley Carter.....	10:45 a. m.
Oak Park North Congregational.....	Rev. T. B. Livingston.....	11:00 a. m.
Oak Park First Baptist.....	Rev. Moses H. Jackson.....	10:30 a. m.
South Side		
Olivet Baptist.....	Dean Shailer Mathews.....	8:00 p. m.
South Park Methodist.....	Rev. Fred D. Stone.....	10:45 a. m.
Trinity Baptist.....	Rev. C. S. Saidman.....	10:45 a. m.
International Baptist.....	Rev. Benjamin Otto.....	11:00 a. m.
Morgan Park Baptist.....	Rev. Joseph W. Nicholson.....	7:30 p. m.
Carter C. M. E. Temple.....	Rev. N. J. Brown.....	11:00 a. m.
Liberty Baptist.....	Rev. E. J. Randall.....	11:30 a. m.
Walters A. M. E. Zion.....	Rev. Charles H. Draper.....	11:00 a. m.
Ogden Park Methodist.....	Rev. G. M. Oliver.....	11:00 a. m.
Oakwood Blvd. Christian.....	Rev. F. W. Raymond.....	11:30 a. m.
Grace Presbyterian.....	Rev. Harold S. Stewart.....	10:45 a. m.
Olivet Baptist.....	Rev. M. P. Boynton.....	11:00 a. m.
St. John's A. M. E.....	Rev. George B. Drake.....	10:45 a. m.
Thomas Memorial Congregational.....	Rev. A. T. Readding.....	11:00 a. m.
Peoples Community Church of Christ.....	Rev. E. G. Schutz.....	10:30 a. m.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Support Race Relations Sunday

The second Race Relations Sunday, sponsored by the Federated Council of Churches, will be observed on February 10 of this year. Sponsors of the Sunday are expecting much more co-operation between black and white races than that evidenced last year.

American
Sincere efforts to promote better feeling between the two races are highly commendable. White leaders addressing colored audiences and Negro speakers before Caucasian congregations can do much to eradicate at least a part of the prejudice now in existence. Especially is this true when it is remembered that religious leaders everywhere wield tremendous influence.

Gary
Our biggest regret is that such a Sunday is held only once a year. Its lessons in inter-racial co-operation are too easily and quickly forgotten. Much more lasting good could be accomplished by the holding of such a day at more frequent intervals.

Sund.
Such a Sunday is a new venture in Gary. It is still in the experimental stage. As soon as it is seen that the better element of the black and white races are heartily in accord with such a practice and will lend to it their sincere and enthusiastic support it is highly probable that more energy will be expended by the council in promoting better relations through special Sunday services and in other ways. So let's get behind their program and support it.

Race Relations-1929
Meetings, Conferences, etc.,
JACKSON, MISS., LAST

Saturday, October 19, 1929

Inter-Racial Meeting

Held at Rust College

HOLLY SPRINGS, Oct. 18—An inter-racial meeting was held at the Rust college yesterday, at which a committee of sixty-three laid plans for a campaign for the betterment and expansion of Rust college. Chancellor J. A. Hume of the University of Mississippi, made the leading address, his subject being "Christian Education." Other speeches were made by Dr. M. J. Holmes, board of education of the M. E. church at Chicago, Ill., State Agent P. H. Eason of the department of education of Jackson; M. L. Pilcher of Memphis, Tenn., S. P. Johnson of Jackson; Dr. J. W. Snapp of Little Rock, Ark.; T. P. Murray of Little Rock, Ark.

Speeches were also made by the following negroes who are leaders of the negro race. Bishop B. G. Shaw of Birmingham, Ala., G. C. Taylor, president of Philander-Smith college of Little Rock Ark.; L. M. McCoy, president Rust college of Holly Springs. At this meeting it was decided that immediate action would be taken to raise the necessary funds to increase the facilities of education at Rust college, as well as merging it with several other smaller colleges, thus making Rust college one of the outstanding negro universities in the south.

Mississippi.

Race Relations-1929

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

HERALD

Yonkers, N.Y.

JAN 28 1929

SAYS NEGRO WAS SNUBBED HERE

**Rev. Sidney W. Smith,
Speaking Yesterday At
Church Refers To "Better
Understanding Week"**

Referring to his recent public complaint that the Negroes did not participate in the Better Understanding Week here, the Rev. S. W. Smith, pastor of the Messiah Baptist Church, Ashburton Place, reiterated his charge yesterday that the people of his race were subjected to a snub. Speaking in part Mr. Smith said:

The question of a better understanding between the races has created quite a little comment here, within the last few days, but this much mooted question is not new nor is it original. For years there have been held in several Southern cities interracial meetings which have resulted in such complete understanding until all racial misunderstandings are adjusted without the least difficulty. We highly endorse such conferences and feel that they are calculated to do an untold amount of good. There is no real reason for any misunderstanding between the Jew and the Gentile or any of the races in this or any other part of our country.

The group that I represent certainly has proved that they hold no malice against any race, creed or color and why a Jew whose history in Egypt is so parallel with that of ours in the South could even think of ignoring us, I can not tell, but it does seem to us that men are so lost in their own narrow selfish interest that they fail to see their down-trodden brothers. We must admit that the peoples of the world are like Joseph's coat; they are of many colors and various ethnological types, but the book of Acts 17:26 teaches us that out of one blood hath God created us all. It was not God who divided us into races, but it is the work of naturalists and ethnographers. This work is improperly called races. Cuvier says Webster gives three races, Pritchard seven, Agassiz eight, Pickering 11, Blumenbach five, as given in our school books.

The primary divisions of men made by nature's color line are three, the white, the black, the yellow, having for their respective ancestral heads, Japheth, Ham and Shem, the three sons of ancient Noah. As a descendant of Ham I am no more responsible for my ancestor than is my brother Jew and Anglo-Saxon for their ancestors. All of our fathers were Noah's sons. We realize that the Jew has had it hard and that they are dispersed abroad.

We realize that they were God's chosen people and that for a long time they were custodians of the oracles of God. But many things have happened since then. We believe that the Orthodox Jew is still contending for the faith, "but the reform Jew is trying to dabble into the civics and social life of his community and sometimes to the detriment of his standing as a Jew."

It is too bad the Jew who as a visitor

in this country has deigned to draw the social line. It would be well for him if he could take himself more seriously and think of his social standing in this country.

I do wonder if our ambitious Jewish friends have read the January number of the American Magazine, the article written by Lewis Browne entitled "Why Are Jews Like That?"

Here we have a pretty good insight into the inner life of our neighbor.

Now we have no complaint to make against the Jewish race for we believe that they are minding their own business and concerning themselves more about making money than anything else. But it is the little Jew who wants to be a leader that causes the trouble. Some of our best friends in business in this city and others are Jews and we get on finely. There is no misunderstanding between us and we do not intend for any self-appointed leader to cause any friction between us. I want you all to live and get on with your neighbors as you have heretofore and even better, and pay no attention to being snubbed by an over-zealous Rabbi in the Better Understanding Week, for we have been assured that that movement did not represent the spirit of Yonkers.

Our article in the Yonkers Herald has met the approval of the intelligentsia of this city.

Miner Normal Principal Presides at Columbia U.

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 7.—J. A. Turner, principal of the Miner Normal School, of Washington, D. C., presided over the annual interracial conference held in the Moros Mann Auditorium of Columbia University here, Tuesday night.

The principal addresses were made by Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the Commission on Race Relations, Atlanta, Ga.; James Weldon Johnson discussed "The Contribution of the Negro to American Life." Prof. William H. Kilpatrick, of Columbia University, told of "The World Aspects of the Race Problems."

The musical program was furnished by the Tuskegee Institute Quartette. Mrs. Charlotte Murray and Dr. John Work, director of the Fisk University Singers.

This conference is one of the chief activities of the summer school.

NEW YORK SUN OCT 31 1929 WOMEN DISCUSS RACE PROBLEMS

200 Church Delegates Form Committee.

The first step in a movement to establish a permanent body of church women in an attempt to bring the

white and negro peoples into a more charitable understanding of each other, was taken yesterday when 200 women delegates, white and colored, from the Protestant churches of New York City, met at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth street.

The day was passed in a frank discussion of the problems confronting such a movement and the meeting was concluded with the belief that a successful beginning had been accomplished. Mrs. Robert M. Penn was appointed temporary chairman of a committee to discuss the organization of a permanent women's inter-racial committee which will function under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches.

The Rev. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, negro member of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., addressed the women. He deplored "the request made by the University of Georgia" that Dave Myers, negro member of the local football team, be left out of the lineup in the Georgia-N. Y. U. game. The speaker also pointed to the incident in Brooklyn recently when the Rev. John Blackshear sought to discourage negroes from attending his Protestant Episcopal Church. The speaker said that not the clergyman and the University of Georgia were to be condemned, but the philosophy which they represented.

As a basis for discussion, a report was submitted at the gathering which asserted there are 260,000 negroes in New York City. Of this number 175,000 reside in Harlem, according to the report. Ten thousand live in a small area in Manhattan west of Columbus Circle, 5,600 in the Bronx, 35,000 in Brooklyn, 8,200 in Queens and 2,200 in the Borough of Richmond. Ninety per cent. of the men are employed and 58 per cent. of the women. Another speaker at the conference said that New York City offered negroes the greatest opportunity of all the cities in the country.

NEW YORK HERALD OCT 31 1929 Church Women Unite to Study Race Problem

200 White and Negro Delegates, Meeting Here, Form Interracial Committee

Two hundred women delegates, white and Negro alike, from the Protestant churches of New York City met yesterday at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street,

to discuss inter-racial problems and to take steps for the formation of a permanent body of church women which would attempt to bring the two peoples into a more charitable understanding of one another.

The women passed the entire day in frank discussion and generally considered that their meeting had resulted in a successful beginning. Mrs. Robert M. Penn was appointed temporary chairman of a committee to discuss the organization of a women's permanent inter-racial committee, which will function under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches.

This new body, on which both the white and Negro races will be represented, will be specially concerned at first with the question of economic opportunities for Negro women and girls in New York.

As a basis for discussion the church women's committee of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations presented a report on Negro conditions in the city. According to this the Negro population of New York City has increased from 152,467 in 1920 to 260,000 in 1929. The Negro population of Harlem was estimated at 175,000. Ten thousand Negroes live in a small area of Manhattan to the southwest of Columbus Circle. There are 5,600 Negroes in the Bronx, 35,000 in Brooklyn, 8,200 in Queens and 2,200 in the Borough of Richmond. The Negro population is estimated to be 3 per cent of the total population of the city.

Ninety per cent of the men are gainfully employed, 58 per cent of the women, and 47 per cent of married Negro women hold positions.

Several times during the session speakers made pointed comment on points of contention between the two races in this country. Although delivered calmly and without emotion, the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, a Negro member of the national council of the Y. M. C. A., who addressed the women, tended in this direction.

He deplored "the request made by the University of Georgia" that Dave Myers, Negro member of the football team of New York University, be left out of the line-up of the Georgia-N. Y. U. game.

"The University of Georgia authorities have examined no fact concerning Myers as an individual but have proceeded wholly on an assumption of inferiority associated with racial identity."

The incident in Brooklyn recently in which the Rev. William St. John Blackshear sought to discourage Negroes from attending the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Matthew was used as an example by Dr. Tobias to indicate an assumption on the part of the white race that Negroes were unfit to associate with them as members of the same congregation.

Negroes who believe that Mr. Blackshear is deserving of severe criticism also are at fault, Dr. Tobias said, as Mr. Blackshear and the authorities of the University of Georgia are not condemned save as they reflect a state of mind held by a great many people.

It is at such points that the two races need a sympathetic understanding, Dr. Tobias said, and expressed the hope that it might be through the church that peace might eventually be secured.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell, president of the Federal Council of

Churches, urged the Negroes to be patient. Both races could contribute to "the good at the common table of American civilization," he said. "I think," he added, "that we will succeed in this problem, perhaps sooner than we think, but we must remember that we are not working just for today."

The Negro has better opportunities for success in New York than he has in any city in the country, said Eugene K. Jones, a Negro who is executive secretary of the National Urban League. When compared with other communities, New York held "very little serious objection to color," he declared.

Race Relations-1929

North Carolina.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

RACE RELATIONS TO BE 'Y' TOPIC

Special Meeting Has Been Called For Sunday Here

The fourth in a series of informal forums will be held at the Young Women's Christian association next Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock when Miss Adele Ruffin, executive secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A., will speak on "The Progress of Race Relations in the South." After the talk there will be a period given over to questions on this topic.

Miss Ruffin is a native of Norfolk, Virginia, and was during the war on the staff of the South Atlantic field office of the Y. W. C. A. in charge of color-work in the South. She is a member of the negro section of the North Carolina public welfare commission. She is a fluent and easy speaker and brings to her subject a wide knowledge of interracial work in this section of the country. Both men and women have been invited to the meeting, which is under the auspices of the education committee of the Y. W. C. A., of which Mrs. Graham Macfarlane is chairman.

NORTH CAROLINA INTER-RACE MEET HEARS DR. MOTON

Governor Presides and Extends Cordial Greetings—Ad- dresses Broadcast

Raleigh, N. C., May 15—The North Carolina Interracial Commission in annual session here yesterday set as its major objectives for the coming year the discovery of conditions which need to be remedied and the more effective organization of the interracial forces of the state to deal with these conditions. The improvement of Negro education, health, and general welfare will engage the Commission's primary interest. At the same time renewed efforts will be made to carry on a program of popular education through the churches and other wise, for the changing of attitudes out of which in-

Favorable Decision in Transportation Suit

Reports were submitted indicating helpful activities in various sections of the state. The most important was that of the committee on bus transportation, stating that the lower courts have sustained the Commission's contention that buses must provide transportation facilities for Negroes, but that the case has been appealed and is now pending in the Supreme Court. Several hundred dollars have been spent in pushing this case and a favorable verdict is confidently expected.

Churches Co-operating

Rev. I Harding Hughes, chairman of a committee seeking the co-operation of the churches, reported that Race Relations Sunday was well observed in a number of places, that the Baptist State Convention had formally endorsed the Commission's work and appointed a committee of fifteen to co-operate with it, that the Methodist Protestant Church had taken similar action, and that other important religious bodies are expected to do so.

Moton Delivers Principal Address

The day's program concluded with an interracial mass meeting which took place in the Hall of Representatives in the State Capitol. Hon. Max Gardner, governor of the state, presided and delivered an address, expressing deep appreciation of the Commission's work and extending a cordial welcome to the principal speaker, Dr. Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute.

After an eloquent introductory address by Dr. E. C. Brooks, President of North Carolina State College, Dr. Moton delivered a characteristic speech talking with perfect frankness to both racial groups and making a profound impression on the entire audience. After commenting on the remarkable progress which has been made by the Negro group in America, which he said is not matched anywhere else in the world, he made a powerful plea for the removal of such handicaps as still hinder the advancement of the race and for the extension to the group of fair opportunities to attain and achieve the best of which they are capable. The several addresses of the evening were broadcast by radio.

Many Prominent Negroes Take Part

Among the representatives of the colored group present at the Commission's meeting were Dr. S. G. Atkins, C. C. Spaulding, Dr. J. E. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. McCrory, Dr. J. W. Walker, Lieutenant L. A. Oxley, Mrs. M. S. Pearson, Dr. W. H. Bruce, Prof. J. H. Johnson, Dr. Frank Avant, G. C. Shaw, Berry O'Kelley, W. S. Lee, and many others. An unexpected guest was Hon. E. A. Johnson, of New York City, former member of the state Legislature and now candidate for Congress from the Harlem district. Called upon for a few remarks, he warmly commended the Commission, which he characterized as a providential agency for the improvement of conditions.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Chairman, Dr. W. C. Jackson, vice-president of North Carolina College for Women; vice

chairman, Dr. J. A. Cotton; secretary treasurer, Mrs. Julius Cone; assistant treasurer, Mr. J. W. Seabrook.

DR. ALEXANDER SPEAKS ON NEW SOUTHERNERS

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Dec. 7.—

(Special.)—The outstanding development in southern life since the Civil War has been the fact that all south-

erners, the leisure class as well as the masses, have come to have a genuine respect for work, Dr. Will Alexander, of Atlanta, noted historian and sociologist, declared tonight in the second of the annual series of Weil lectures on citizenship.

Taking as his topic "New Southerners," Dr. Alexander pointed out that at the outbreak of the Civil War only 30 per cent of the southerners were slave owners, and that the chief developments in the life of this section since then have been brought about not by the descendants of that 30 per cent aristocracy and semi-aristocracy but by the 70 per cent who had known only poverty and ignorance up to that time.

The Civil War gave this 70 per cent a new lease on life and made possible their release from economic and social bondage, Dr. Alexander asserted.

"The greatest change that has come to the south in the last sixty years has not been in our economic system, but rather in the status and outlook of this part of our population," Dr. Alexander said.

"The change did not take place at once. Those leaders from the old life continued for a while to dominate the new. Confederate officers and representatives of the old families continued for a while to be made senators and college presidents and governors. Their experience was invaluable. By the late nineties, however, their influence was definitely growing less and a new ruling class was coming forward. The Civil War broke the power of the upper classes, but it liberated the masses. It left them with little sense of defeat. It took little from them except their inferiority complex."

Following their liberation through the Civil War the masses were determined to get rid of poverty, for they knew its course," Dr. Alexander said. "The motto has been get to work. This was adopted alike by the so-called leisure class and by the masses who had known little profitable work in the old order. Work and not birth has become the most important article of our southern creed."

Race Relations-1929

Ohio.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

BLADE

TOLEDO, O.

JAN 26 1929

Inter-Racial Meeting Will Be Held Feb. 12

Program at Ashland Avenue Baptist Church to Mark
Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's
Birthday.

ON THE anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, Tuesday evening, Feb. 2, an inter-racial meeting will be held in the Ashland Avenue Baptist church under the auspices of the race relations department of the Toledo Council of Churches as one of the features of the observance locally of Race Relations week, beginning Sunday, Feb. 10.

The occasion will bring to Toledoans many of the great accomplishments of the Negro race in music, stories and poetry. Mayor W. T. Jackson will preside at the city-wide gathering.

Chorus Will Sing

A large Negro chorus made up of many well-known singers and church choir members, under direction of Mrs. Emma French, will sing spirituals, presenting a program of music typical of the contribution made by this race.

The invocation will be given by the Rev. Theodore F. Adams, pastor of Ashland Avenue Baptist church. There will be a talk on "Achievements of the Negro Race" by the Rev. Harlan M. Frost, pastor of the Second Baptist church, and brief addresses by Grove Patterson, editor of the Blade; the Rev. B. F. McWilliams, pastor of Third Baptist church and chairman of the race relations department of the Toledo Council of Churches. The benediction will be pronounced by the Rev. Timothy D. Scott, pastor of the Warren A. M. E. church.

Poems to Be Read

The literary portion of the program will include stories by Miss Margaret McCarthy of the Toledo Public library staff; Mrs. Maude Wilson of Third Baptist church with readings of poetry of several Negro poets by Mrs. Catherine Mills.

Race Relations week will open Sunday, Feb. 10, with Prof. Herbert A. Miller, head of the department of sociology of Ohio State university, as a special speaker, to deliver four addresses that day.

Entertainment and speakers will be furnished for several of the luncheon clubs and civic groups meeting that week.

BLADE

TOLEDO, O.

FEB 11 1929

INTER-RACIAL MEETING SET

Mayor Will Preside at Wilberforceans In
Event to Be Held Effort To Better
Tuesday Night. Racial Relations

An inter-racial meeting of interest to all Toledoans will be held Tuesday night in Ashland Avenue Baptist church. Mayor William T. Jackson will preside.

Brief talks will be given by Grove Patterson, editor of the Blade, and by Dr. B. F. McWilliams, pastor of the Third Baptist church. The Rev. Harlan M. Frost of Second Baptist church will tell of outstanding achievements of the Negro race.

Chorus to Sing

A chorus of colored singers under the direction of Mrs. Emma French, and readings of Negro poetry and stories by Mrs. Catherine Mills, and Mrs. Maude Wilson are featured on the program.

Miss Margaret McCarthy of the Toledo public library staff, will tell stories. There will be a resume of poetry by Mrs. Constance J. Heslip.

Invocation will be given by the Rev. Theodore F. Adams of Ashland Avenue Baptist church and benediction by the Rev. Timothy D. Scott, pastor of the Warren Avenue M. E. church.

Invitation is extended to all Toledoans to attend this meeting.

Movement Followed Widely

Toledo's observance of Race Relations week, fixed annually by the anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, is attracting nation-wide interest this year and is

being watched by many cities. Many Toledo churches observed the day Sunday with special programs and in six churches, representative of white and colored congregations, there was an exchange of pulpits.

Throughout the city an emphasis is to be placed on the contributions of the Negro race to music, art, poetry and literature.

Prof. Herbert A. Miller, head of the department of sociology of Ohio State university, was a special Race Relations week speaker. He spoke at a number of meetings Sunday.

Clubs to Hear Quartets

This week colored quartets will sing at the meetings of the Rotary, Kiwanis and Exchange clubs, the Knights of the Round Table and other luncheon groups.

Monday morning Professor Miller spoke at the Methodist Ministers' union in the Y. M. C. A. He addressed the Lincoln Laymen's league in the Chamber of Commerce at noon.

The program for Race Relations week has been arranged through the efforts of the race relations department of the Toledo Council of Churches, under the leadership of Dr. McWilliams.

Wilberforce, O.—Twelve students of Wilberforce University, interested in better racial understanding, attended an informal inter-racial gathering Sunday afternoon, December 15, at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. Students from Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, also were present. The session was devoted to informal discussion leading to a better racial relations. The University Y. M. C. A. sponsored the attendance.

Race Relations- 1939

Pennsy Ivania

Meetings, Conferences, etc.
INTER-RACIAL AND INTER-DENOMINATIONAL SERVICE

On last Sunday at Ward A. M. E. Church, 46th and Aspen Streets, held an interesting inter-racial service. The preacher was the Rev. R. R. Famous, D.D., pastor of the 43rd Street Methodist Episcopal Church, white who preached an eloquent and inspiring sermon. The choir of the 43d Street M. E. Church sang, and many of the members of that church attended the service. In spite of the very heavy rain, the church was comfortably filled.

This was the first of the services between churches of different races and different denominations in West Philadelphia. Dr. Wright in introducing Dr. Famous said, "Ward Church has established very pleasant relations with White Rock Baptist, Mt. Olivet Tabernacle Baptist, John Wesley M. E., John B. Reeves Presbyterian and other churches in the immediate community, and we should hear the same pleasant relations with our white church which is indeed the mother of all of our Methodist Churches. We should not let race separate the children of God. We should co-operate the children of God. We should co-operate one with another in order to push forward the kingdom of God."

Dr. Wright called attention to the fact that in the community there was close co-operation between white and black bootleggers, white and black gamblers, white and black "number" writers, those who are engaged in vice draw very little color line said he, "But it is difficult to get the proper co-operation between the best white men and the best colored men. This we hope is the beginning of the kind of relation between the better element of the community which ought to mean a better community for all concerned."

Tuskegee, Fisk Heads Thrill Philly Meet

Major Moton and Thomas Elsa Jones Speak at Inter- national Gathering.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12—Speaking before an audience which packed the Garrick Theater here on Sunday afternoon from pit to dome, Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, declared there would never be peace on earth save where men were of "good will" and that good will meant the urge to be honest and to treat everyone as a fellow man, regardless of race or color. The occasion for the meeting was the annual popular assembly of the American Inter-racial Peace Committee. About two thirds of Dr. Moton's audience was colored. The famous educator who succeeded Booker T. Washington at the Alabama school after an extended period of service at Hampton was in a happy vein and talked with characteristic vehemence, at times exciting his hearers to mirth and the suddenly sobering them with talk of pathos or with the lessons drawn from the thoughtless acts of poor race folk in the South.

Sharing the major interest with Dr. Moton was Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk University. Dr. Jones did not enlist during the war, but elected to cast his lot in Japan. There, for seven years, he taught economics to the future leaders of that kingdom and came home feeling that he had conquered prejudice.

He told of the shock he received in International House, in New York, when he discovered a colored man using the wash basin next to him in the lavatory. He became peeved and was about to complain to the office and then thought better of it, frankly admitting that economic reasons were at the base of his first change of opinion. Later on he found that this Negro was a better man than he in many ways and actually helped him pass an examination.

To Dr. Jones' way of thinking, working among Negroes in America is more important and more patriotic than working among Japanese in Japan. One of the greatest fallacies of white Americans is to feel that intelligent Negroes should be restricted to singing certain types of music, doing certain types of art, etc. American culture has destroyed

whatever African culture that may have been inherent in the race, and Negroes should do those things which are natural and American.

Mayor Harry Mackey, who fooled everyone by being present and voting whenever invited, followed Dr. Jones, and decided that one way to overcome intolerance was to hit one's purse, and the hearty laugh which answered him showed His Honor that the audience appreciated Dr. Jones' predicament at International House. Contact, concluded Mr. Mackey, will break down the barriers, and Negroes should prepare themselves for the opportunities which will certainly come.

Magistrate Edward W. Henry and Dr. Henry J. Cadbury were other speakers. The Rt. Rev. H. L. Phillips, an archdeacon in the Episcopal Church, made the prayer and pro Pickney Hill, principal of Cheyney Teachers' School, presided, while Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson and William K. Thomas are, respectively secretary and treasurer of the committee.

Among those glimpsed on or near the stage were John T. Gibson, President William Hallock Johnson of Lincoln University, ex-Congressman Thomas Miller, Attorney and Mrs. G. Edward Dickerson, Samuel B. Hart and Dr. Charles A. Lewis. Inspirational music was furnished by the Lincoln University glee club.

Race Relations-1929

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

IMPROVING RACE RELATIONS

On this the occasion of the tenth annual meeting of the State Interracial Commission of Tennessee, it is gratifying to record that a very creditable record of progress has been made in this state during the past decade. Relations between the white and colored races ten years ago were not altogether satisfactory. There were signs that this situation might become steadily worse. Discerning and forward looking citizens with a full appreciation of the ominous possibilities that might arise, assembled in Nashville and projected a state organization. Immediately thereafter interracial county committees were set up for the purpose of promoting better understanding and good will. There were of course reactionary forces that sought in every way to defeat the laudable purposes behind this movement, but today a survey unquestionable reveals a better and more enlightened public opinion.

Nothing radical has been attempted by the Interracial Commission. Its efforts have been directed largely toward the eradication of the various causes of irritation and friction. It has sought to bring the law-abiding members of the two races together on a platform of mutual understanding. Unquestionably it has helped to create the sentiment that has reduced the lynching record in Tennessee. It has insisted upon law enforcement but has deprecated everything that might tend to the substitution of lawless agencies for the orderly processes of the courts.

This commission has pleaded for justice for the colored race. Wherever possible it has enlisted church and educational groups in its worthy endeavor to protect the defenseless and helpless. The state department of education has not been unmindful to the efforts of the interracial movement in the building up of public sentiment favorable to better educational advantages for the colored people.

In various ways the committees have sought the enthronement in public opinion of higher standards and higher ideals. Unquestionably, the methods that have been pursued give great promise for the ultimate solution of many of those problems that are bound to arise where two wholly distinct races must live and labor in the same communities. Through the employment of educational agencies, by appeals to the Anglo-Saxon inherent sense of justice and by the application of the highest standards of Christian ethics a sincere and earnest endeavor is being made to avoid friction and promote harmonious cooperation between the two races in Tennessee. This is an ideal that should appeal to every good man and good woman.—Nashville Tennessean, Jan. 17.

AT SO. MIXED BANQUET

IN TENN. WHITE BOYS HAVE NO JIM-CROW IN INTERRACIAL HI-Y CONGRESS—THIRTY HIGH SCHOOLS REPRESENTED IN 3-DAY SESSION; NO DISCRIMINATION; COLORED ATTEND BIG BANQUET.

Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1920.—The Hi-Y congress of the state of Tennessee, held in Knoxville, January 17-20, was a history-making event in that for the first time the state congress represented all the Hi-Y organizations of the state irrespective of race or color, the spirit of Christ finally overcoming the highest barriers in its way in the South—the barrier of race.

Fifty-two delegates representing 30 Tennessee public high schools, were in attendance and among these were the eight delegates from two Negro high schools—Howard High of Chattanooga and Austin High school of Knoxville. The Negro delegates were accorded every right of the congress, being in attendance at and taking active part in all of its sessions, with no effort or inclination on the part of the white boy delegates to impose any "Jim Crow" embarrassments. The Negro boys were not only included in the official picture, but the greatest Christian triumph of the congress came when it was decided by the white boys and their leaders that the Negro delegates would be included in the banquet, which was held at the Faragut Hotel, Knoxville's most exclusive and aristocratic hostelry. Mr. W. A. Robinson, principal of Austin High school, was among the guests invited to the banquet of the boys.

At its last business session on Saturday night the Negro delegates were asked to give an informal program for the congress.

Nichols, of Austin High, who is a remarkable whistler of radio fame, gave a whistling solo; Scruggs, of Howard High, who has an excellent baritone voice, sang a solo; Mr. Norman Merrifield, teacher of music at Austin and a graduate in music from Northwestern University, accompanied the boys and was himself asked to render a piano number.

It is generally believed by those of both race interested in the racial significance of this meeting that the boys, if allowed to do so, will work out the racial problems of the congress in the spirit of Christ and will consider that this year's experience establishes permanently the right of Negro delegates in the state congress and will stamp as injustice and retrogression any raising of the racial question in the future.

NEWS CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

NOV 2 1929

Dr. Moton to Lead

The Commission on Interracial Co-operation has for the past few weeks been giving much thought to the national chairman of the campaign committee. Dr. R. W. Moton, because of his various other duties hesitated. He has now agreed to accept, after Dr. Odum, Dr. James I. Dillard and other white leaders had asked him to accept.

Dr. Moton has taken the place with the negro race which was once held by the late Booker T. Washington. When he speaks, both negroes and whites listen. W. H. Alexander, director of the executive committee declared:

"It seems to us that Dr. Moton's leadership in the campaign would be as much as everything else to demonstrate what we mean as an interracial movement. His standing would be a strong factor in getting support. Dr. Moton's acceptance more than anything else in the campaign has encouraged those of us here in the office."

Dr. Moton's record as a leader does honor to his race.

STUDENTS HOLD INTER-RACIAL MEET IN TENN

Students From Morristown Maryville and Knoxville In Annual Meeting

Knoxville, Tenn.—Student members of the Interracial Commission of East Tennessee met at Knoxville College in the Administration Building Monday afternoon, November 4. Forty representatives were present from Morristown A. & I. College, Maryville College and Knoxville College. The University of Tennessee holds membership but was not represented at the meeting.

After a short business meeting presided over by the president of the commission, Robert Jones of Maryville College, during which it was decided to approach certain other colleges of East Tennessee with a view to inviting them into membership in the commission, Dr. J. Kelly Giffen, president of Knoxville College, led discussion and made a short talk on the subject of "Jesus' Attitude Toward Race Relations."

President Giffen in his talk cited Jesus' attitude toward the Samaritans who occupied in their relationship with the Jews a similar position to that of the American Negro today. He considered briefly, too, the case of Jesus' relationship with the Syrophenician woman.

The conclusion of the meeting, after a spirited discussion was that Jesus was a great spirit who took everybody into his own heart on an equality; he may have drawn moral distinctions, but he drew no racial distinctions. There will always be race friction as long as one race believes itself inherently superior to another race. Race relationships will never be solved until complete equality is recognized by all for all.

The attitude of Jesus shows us today what the Christian should be and until the ideal set by Jesus is reached there can be no permanent progress in interracial understanding.

The Student Interracial Commission meets monthly and is considering at its meetings this fall the general subject of "The New Testament View of Race Relations." The next meeting of the group will be held at Morristown College on Monday, December 2.

The relations of the group is one of the finest to be found anywhere in the south and the group is to be commended for its fine work.

SECRETARY JAMES D. BURTON

INTER-RACIAL ACTIVITIES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR TENNESSEE

Oakdale, Tenn.—The field activities of the Secretary, in Tennessee and Alabama, of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, for the month of April include the following:

ANNUAL MEETING OF TENN CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

This conference convened in the Second Presbyterian Church, Knoxville, Tenn. The conference theme was "This Family." The Race Relations Section was presided over by General Cary F. Spence, Chairman of the Knoxville Interracial Committee. The attendance was large. The Secretary recounted past efforts of the Commission, and its future program pertaining to the welfare of the family. President W. J. Hale, of the State Normal College, Nashville, spoke at one of the general meetings. Knoxville newspapers were very generous in reporting the meetings.

WORK IN NASHVILLE. Visit to Fisk University. Conferences held with Dr. Chas. F. Johnson and Rev. Paul E. Baker, the former having to do with the industrial survey now being made in Nashville, and the latter with a summer school for colored ministers of Tennessee.

Visit to A. and I. State Normal College. Meet President Hale. He reports that this College has received an increased appropriation from the Legislature, for the next two years, and that the outlook is very bright.

Visit to Vanderbilt University. Confer with Dr. Alva Taylor, of the School of Religion, concerning the work of the Nashville Committee. He will become active in the work of this Committee. Hear Dr. Chas. A. Ellwood, Cole Lecture, on "Mussolini and Italy."

"The Meharry News," quarterly publication of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, in the April number, reprints "The Literary Digest" article concerning the Tennessee Interracial Movement.

Before Nashville Optimist Club. On invitation, the Secretary attended a luncheon of the Boys' Welfare Division

of the Optimist Club, and spoke briefly of the work of the Commission. This Club is sponsoring baseball privileges for white and colored boys.

Conference with State Welfare Department. W. L. Headrick, Director, Ascertaining plans of caring for crippled children, as provided by fund of last Legislature. This fund will function through county units. More adequate help is now available.

Nashville Community Leaders. The following leaders were interviewed with regard to program race relations: Lee Loventhal, James Parkes, A. M. Burton, C. A. Craig, and Jas. I. Finney, Editor of the "Tennessean."

Receive one subscription of \$250 for the work from a Nashville citizen. It was hoped others will follow. The Commission is greatly in need of help to meet financial obligations for the current year.

The Forum of the Chattanooga Y. M. C. A. considered Race Relations this month, taking Dr. R. R. Moton's recent book, "What the Negro Thinks," as a basis for their discussion.

ALABAMA STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK, BIRMINGHAM. One afternoon of this Conference was given over to colored work.

Dr. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, arranged the program. The subjects were well handled by colored speakers, and made a favorable impression upon the Birmingham community and the social service workers of the State. It is felt that Alabama is taking a forward step in racial adjustment. Dr. Chas. Clingman, of Birmingham, was elected President of the Conference, for the ensuing year. The next meeting will be held with the University of Alabama.

Considerable correspondence has been conducted this month with leaders in Alabama, Tennessee, and Missouri.

Respectfully,

James D. Burton,
Interstate Secretary.

Oakdale, Tenn.
May 2, 1929

Race Relations 1929
Meetings, Conferences, etc.
HOUSTON, TEX

POST-DISPATCH

OCT 24 1929

Interracial Co-operation

IN ANNOUNCING the annual convention of the Texas Commission on Interracial Co-operation in Dallas for November 1-2, Dr. R. M. Woods, instructor in sociology in Sam Houston State Teachers' college at Huntsville, director of the commission in this State, makes it clear that attainment of social equality between the races is not the aim of the organization. Friendliness between the white and colored people is promoted, but there is no thought of bringing them together on an equal social plane, he states.

With this aim of the commission thoroughly understood, the commission should attract the interest and support of the white people generally and of the more intelligent and better element of the colored people throughout the State.

Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames, a Texas woman long active in club work and in the activities of the interracial commission, who is now in charge of women's work in the South for the commission, will have an illuminating report on what Southern women are doing to promote friendship and good will between the races.

A number of speakers prominent in religious and educational work among the negro people, including Dr. J. H. Lovell, the noted pastor of the negro Trinity Methodist church of Houston, are scheduled to present phases of the negro's problem to the convention. These speakers are of the conservative and thinking type of colored leaders, whose views carry weight not only among members of their own race, but among white people who are intelligent students of the race problem.

It need not be said that there is a wide field for helpful activity in cultivating friendly relations between the races which will continue to live side by side in the South. The Southern people, white and black, are better fitted to work out this problem themselves than are those of any other section of the country. There is already a fuller understanding between them than exists between the races in the North where the forces calling for negro improvement and uplift are much more blatant, but much less practical and effective in their efforts. In the South today there is a realization on the part of the responsible white people that it is to the interest of the whole population that the colored part of it be accorded fair treatment. As the negro is made an efficient, self-sustaining, productive unit of society, the whole community in which he lives is benefited.

Especially, in these latter years has it com

to be realized that it is important for the health of the colored people to be safeguarded. It is scarcely less essential that they live in sanitary, healthful surroundings than that the white people themselves live under such conditions. There is constant contact between members of the two races. Negro men and women are employed in the homes of white people, in the places of business, and members of the race are thrown together on the streets, in public conveyances, and elsewhere. Disease is no respecter of persons, and an epidemic capable of sweeping whole communities is as likely to start in sections occupied by negroes as elsewhere. The health of the negro population is neglected at the peril of the health of the white population.

The convention of the Texas Commission on Interracial Co-operation will have before it questions of vital interest to all the people of the State. The fact that it meets quietly and in a studious attitude should not minimize its public importance.

JOURNAL
DALLAS, TEX.

OCT 31 1929

RACIAL PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED AT MEETING AT CHURCH

The annual two-day session of the Interracial Co-operation Commission executive committee will meet at the First Methodist Church, South, Friday morning at 9 o'clock. At 11 o'clock white women and negro women will meet together to study the problems confronting the races and in the afternoon men of the races will meet as well as women in sectional groups.

A thirty-minute period of negro spirituals will open the program at night and following that three addresses will be given. Dr. O. C. Williamson, J. H. Lovell and Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames, director of women's work, Interracial Commission, will be the speakers. Various speakers will be on the program Saturday and a business meeting at 4 o'clock will close the conference.

Officers of the commission are R. M. Woods, Huntsville, director for Texas; Miss Virginia Kelly Longview, chairman of education; S. W. Houston, Huntsville, field secretary; Mrs. L. P. Smith, Dallas, honorary chairman of the commission; Dr. W. P. Meroney Waco, active chairman; Mrs. J. L. Brock, Bryan, and Mrs. D. M. Mason, Dallas, vice chairmen; M. W. Dogan, Marshall, secretary; Mrs. B. A. Hodges, Waxahachie treasurer, and Mrs. A. V. West Dallas, corresponding secretary.

Texas.

Other members of the commission are Mrs. F. P. Culver, Corsicana; Dr. J. H. Black, Dallas; J. L. Clark, Huntsville; A. S. Cleveland Houston; J. L. Robinson, Orange; W. R. Banks, Prairie View; S. W. Johnson, Houston; Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson, Marlin, and Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, Prairie View.

JOURNAL
DALLAS, TEX.

NOV 2 - 1929

Study of Racial Problems Made at Local Conference

them in the work.

The outstanding feature of the morning's work was a talk by Alex Spence, lawyer of Dallas, on the housing condition in Dallas of the negro. The survey was made in 1925-26, he said, and while it was not complete, showed a fair picture of the situation, he said.

There were 1,245 houses for negroes surveyed, he said, and it was found that only 15 per cent of them were desirable for human habitation. Thirty-three per cent were good, 31 per cent barely habitable and 9.2 per cent unfit for habitation. He said that 44 per cent had one to three rooms, 26 per cent four rooms and 30 per cent five rooms or more.

In speaking of the furnishings of the house he said that only 18 per cent were adequate and 40 per cent had books and music in them. There were 66 per cent of them without bath and running water and the sanitary conditions of many of the yards, on account of this lack, he said, were deplorable. He took white people to task somewhat for allowing conditions to obtain on physical property on which a return of 15 per cent on money invested when the average return on white property was 10 per cent less the insurance and upkeep, he said.

Spence went into some detail in discussing the infiltration of negroes into white sections of the city and spoke of the loss to the white man on his property and at the same time said the negro had to pay too much money for the same property. He advocated a plan of the transition by an agreement that would protect both parties.

Mr. Spence also advocated the organization of some financial agency catering exclusively to negroes, operated on a firm business basis, to finance their homes. He suggested a building and loan association. His speech was cheered heartily.

The afternoon will bring discussions of several important topics. Dr. Meroney, president, said, among them the report of Miss Mary Shivers, director of rural education for Texas, and the report of Mrs. Jesse Daniel Ames, who has been selected director of women's work for the entire South and who was

The executive committee for Texas, in bringing in a report that was hoped would be beneficial, said it hoped this would become the standard of organization for all the States west of the Mississippi River.

Mrs. J. L. Brock read a lengthy report of the cultivation work, which portrayed some of the difficulties of the speakers' bureau at first in getting before the various organizational meetings of the State, but which has resulted, it was said, in more calls now than can be supplied. The report emphasized that Methodist and Presbyterian Church societies were co-operating splendidly in certain sections of their work. Episcopal Churches also have co-operated.

Women's clubs where hundreds of persons who are interested in the development of right relations of the two races have been reached in great numbers, it was shown. Emphasis was placed on reaching more white men and interesting

formerly director for Texas. She was succeeded by Prof. R. M. Woods, a teacher in the Huntsville College for Teachers.

It was announced that 10 per cent of the students of that college has been reached by this professor who gives a course with college credit in race relationship.

Officers will be elected at the close of the session Saturday afternoon and a commission of 100 will be named, twenty of whom will serve one year and others serving up to five years. This will form a rotating commission, by which it will be possible to keep persons whose interest continues on the board.

"White people do not fear negroes nor do negroes fear the white people," Mrs. Ames said in the main address before the body Friday night. "We are afraid of what our own people will say of us. We must throw off that fear. The old darkey has passed and we must meet the new darkey as he is and be of assistance to him if we can."

INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION CALLED ENEMY IN DISGUISE

Cyril Briggs Says White Southern "Liberals" Are Not
Friends of Negro—Exposed at Texas Meeting.

By CYRIL BRIGGS

(Crusader News Service.)

Throwing aside in an unguarded moment is specious pretense of helpfulness toward the Negro masses, the much boosted inter-racial co-operation movement of the white Southern "liberals" and their willing tools, the opportunist middle-class Negro leaders, has thoroughly exposed at a meeting held in Dallas, Texas, within the last fortnight, its historic mission

of befuddling and betraying the Negro masses.

At this meeting the leaders of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation baited a neat little trap for the Negro workers in the form of a plan to acquaint the Negroes with the vast benefits which they would derive by surrounding the industrial—where a class-conscious, fighting Negro proletariat is in process of development, and where wages though miserable are infinitely better than on the farms—and going back to Old John Farmer and the 20-hour day.

The plan of the commission is to propagandize the Negro workers on the basis of the Negro's "adaptability to agriculture." For with the rapid industrialization of the South, requiring large bodies of labor and paying better wages than farm laborers ever get, there is "a tendency to forsake the farm which is dangerous to the agricultural structure." Therefore, "they must be lured the whites into the factories, where higher wages and the possibilities of organization conduce to a higher living standard; and the Negroes onto the farms?" Simple as A B C, isn't it? And for allies and tools in carrying out this bright little scheme whereby the white "liberals" hope to dispose of the Negro industrial workers and their growing tendency for struggle, the white southern "liberals" look to the treacherous Negro middle class leaders, and the traditional enemy of the Negro industrial worker, the American Federation of Labor:

The Negro leaders are cognizant of the vast benefits which the Negro would derive, and of the large measure in which his assumption of an agrarian role would solve the racial problem. Therefore "attempts will be made to present farm life to the Negro in a more attractive manner than heretofore."

And here's how the A. F. of L. comes into the picture, according to Irvin S. Taubkin, editorial correspondent for the New York Times who reported the conference for his paper:

The American Federation of Labor has finally decided that some

organization of labor in the South is desirable, and is embarking on the necessary studies to that end. It will, unless it moves cautiously, stub its toes on the Negro. Lack of co-operation between white and Negro labor in the South has contributed one big obstacle to organization.

The American Federation of Labor, however, may not care to initiate a new policy. In that case it would look with favor on one idea toward which the commission throughout the South seems to move. That is a back-to-the-farm movement for the Negro. . . .

The commission knows the jimcrow policy of the American Federation of Labor well enough to feel confident that that organization will initiate no new policy, but will play the bosses' game of weakening the working class by keeping the white and black workers in hostile camps, each group ready to serve the common exploiters as scabs against the other group. The commission, too, knows quite well that the A. F. of L. has decided to enter the South not because it "has finally decided that some organization of labor in the South is desirable," but that it has decided that militant organization of labor is not desirable for the employing class which it serves.

Race Relations- 1929

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

RACE RELATIONS

SERVICES SUNDAY

AT THE ATTACKS OF INTERRACIAL DAY

Men's Club of Grace Episcopal Church Will Present Rector And Choir

Continuing its program of presenting to the local public a series of informative and inspirational events during the year, the Men's Club of Grace Episcopal Church begins this year with the presentation of the rector, the Rev. B. W. Harris, and the choir directed by Dr. S. O. Fields, in race relation services at the Attacks of Interracial Day Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

This service will be observance of the day, Race Relations Sunday, which falls on the second Sunday in February, and is observed in most of the larger cities throughout the country. The object of Race Relations Sunday is to stimulate greater interracial goodwill and accord through some special observance of educational and inspirational value.

The Rev. Mr. Harris has prepared an especially appropriate sermon for the occasion which will apply directly to the relations of the races in this country. He is a recognized speaker of ability, his scholarly discussion of some of the most perplexing and searching points of the scriptures in his weekly sermons having elicited widespread comment. That he will deal with the subject of race relations in America in an unusually interesting manner is assured.

Other ministers who will take part in the services are the Rev. Dr. Q. J. Allen, pastor of First Calvary Baptist Church and the Rev. B. B. Evans, of the First United Presbyterian Church.

The rector will be presented on behalf of the Men's Club by Editor P. B. Young of the Journal and Guide.

The Men's Club of Grace P. E. Church has from time to time presented unusually interesting and inspirational events to the local public, including the appearance of Editor Louis I. Jaffe of the Virginian-Pilot and Editor Douglass Gordon of the Ledger-Dispatch. This special observance of Race Relations Sunday is in keeping with this program.

The choir which is recognized as one of high merit, and has been very favorably received in various recitals here and out of the city, has prepared special music for the occasion.

NEWS-LEADER
RICHMOND, VA.

FEB 5 1929

TO BE OBSERVED

Special Service Will Be Held at Leigh-Street Memorial Methodist.

The Leigh-Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal will observe race relations Sunday on Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock in the evening. This will be the seventh annual observance of this interracial day which was instituted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and is being conducted nationally by the commission on the church and race and recommends that pastors of the Negro and white races exchange pulpits on this day for the purpose of bringing about a more amicable and helpful relationship between the races.

The church has prepared a unique program with representatives of five races taking part on program. The topic for discussion is, "What should be my attitude toward my brother of another race," and will be discussed for fifteen minutes each by the following speakers: Dr. Beverley D. Tucker, Jr.; rector of historic St. Paul's Episcopal church, and R. W. Carrington, local chairman of the interracial commission; Attorney Samuel H. Gellman, of the white race; Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State College, and who recently was awarded the Harmon award for his distinguished work in the field of education, of the Negro race, and Sidney Quong, of the University of Richmond, for the Chinese.

There will be a unique program of music in connection with the speaking. Historic St. Paul's Episcopal church will provide some musical numbers; the Leigh-Street choir and a native African, Mudge Paris, "African Baritone," and radio artist will also sing. Rev. R. M. Williams, pastor of the church will preside.

Other ministers who will take part in the services are the Rev. Dr. Q. J. Allen, pastor of First Calvary Baptist Church and the Rev. B. B. Evans, of the First United Presbyterian Church.

The rector will be presented on behalf of the Men's Club by Editor P. B. Young of the Journal and Guide.

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TIMES DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

FEB 9 1929

Race Relations Sunday Will Be Observed Here

Seventh Annual Anniversary to Be Celebrated at Leigh Street Memorial Church

The seventh annual observance of race relations Sunday will be held in Leigh Street Methodist Church on tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. This day was instituted by the commission on the Church and Race of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ.

Leigh Street Church has prepared an elaborate program in which five prominent speakers will give fifteen-minute talks on "What Should Be My Attitude to a Brother of Another Race?" Dr. Beverley Tucker and R. W. Carrington will speak for the white race, Sidney Quong will represent the Chinese, Dr. John M. Gandy will be the speaker of the Negro race, and Samuel Gellman will represent the Jews.

A musical program will be presented by St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Leigh Street Memorial and by Mudge Paris, a native African.

White and colored citizens have been invited to attend. Special seats have been reserved for delegations from the Y. W. C. A. and from local Bible classes.

NEWS-LEADER
RICHMOND, VA.

FEB 9 1929

RACE RELATIONS SESSION PLANNED

Representatives Will Meet at Negro Church Here on Sunday.

The Leigh-Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Negro church, Fifth and Leigh streets, will observe Race Relations Day Sunday at 8 o'clock in the evening with a unique program, composed of five races. Representatives of four races will discuss for 15 minutes each "What Should Be My Attitude Toward My Brother of Another Race?" and will be discussed by the following speakers: For the white race, Dr. Beverley D. Tucker, Jr., rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and R. W. Carrington; for the Chinese, by Sidney Quong, of the

Virginia.
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University of Richmond; for the Negroes, Dr. John M. Gandy, president of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, and recent winner of the Harmon award for his distinguished work in the field of education, and for the Jewish race by Attorney Samuel H. Gellman.

A musical program will be presented by the St. Paul's Episcopal church choir, Leigh-Street Methodist choir and a native African, Mudge Paris, "African baritone," and radio artist.

The day is a national day and was instituted seven years ago by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America for the purpose of bringing about a more amicable and helpful relationship between the races.

The local interracial committee is co-operating with the program and the Y. W. C. A. has requested that seats for seventy-five be reserved for their delegation and a like request from a Bible class for twenty-five seats. White and Negro citizens are cordially invited to attend the service.

At 11 A. M. the pastor, Rev. R. M. Williams, will preach a special race Relation Day sermon from the subject, "The Impotent Man at the Pool of Opportunity," which is the fifth in a series of sermons on the miracles of Jesus. The choir will render special music.

NEWS-LEADER
RICHMOND, VA.

FEB 7 1929

"Race Relations Sunday" Will Be Observed Here

The Richmond Young Woman's Christian Association will join the Negro branch in a special service next Sunday, which is designated by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ as "Race Relations Sunday." Dr. Beverley R. Tucker, of St. Paul's church, will take part in a service to be held at 8 o'clock at the Leigh-Street Methodist church (Negro), Fifth and Leigh streets, of which Rev. R. M. Williams is pastor.

A portion of the church is reserved for white people and members of the Y. W. C. A. are asked to attend. The speakers will be Dr. Beverley R. Tucker, Richard W. Carrington, Sidney Quong, a Chinese student at the University of Richmond, Samuel H. Gellman and John M. Gandy, president of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute (Negro). A baritone, who is a native of Africa, will sing.

OLD DOMINION HEARS MESSAGE OF GOOD WILL

Scores of Colleges Visited And Thousands of Students Give Sympathetic Hearing

Special to Journal and Guide
Richmond, Virginia, February 27—During this month the message of interracial cooperation is being carried into a score of the most important colleges in Virginia and already has been brought before in person to 2500 students. The campaign is a part of the program of Christian World Education which is being carried through the colleges under the auspices of the Student Department of the Y. M. C. A. headed in this State by Forest D. Brown, who arranged and is superintending the program. In addition to the presentation of race relations there were addresses and discussions on international affairs, war, industry, and related subjects.

The interracial emphasis was begun by R. B. Elcazer of Atlanta, Educational Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, who spoke twenty-five times in ten days before chapel assemblages of students and faculty, classes in sociology, history and Bible, and before various voluntary groups. A cordial response was given in every case and a great deal of intelligent and sympathetic interest was manifested by faculty members and students. Among the colleges visited were two of the principal institutions for colored students: Virginia Union University at Richmond, and Virginia Normal Institute at Petersburg.

During the remainder of the month the interracial emphasis will be given by L. R. Reynolds, Interracial Field Secretary for Virginia and the Carolinas, Professor N. C. Newbold of North Carolina, and Dr. W. W. Alexander, director-in-chief of the Interracial Commission of Atlanta. At the end of the campaign almost every important college in the state will have been visited and many thousands of students will have been given a new view of this subject.

Racial Characteristics—
1929
See Also: Mental Ability.